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UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF IN PENNSYLVANIA

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"THE TEST OF OUR PROGRESS IS NOT WHETHER WE ADD MORE TO THE ABUNDANCE OF THOSE WHO HAVE MUCH — IT IS WHETHER WE PROVIDE ENOUGH FOR THOSE WHO HAVE TOO LITTLE"

FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT
1937 INAUGURAL ADDRESS

4TH

1936

ANNUAL REPORT

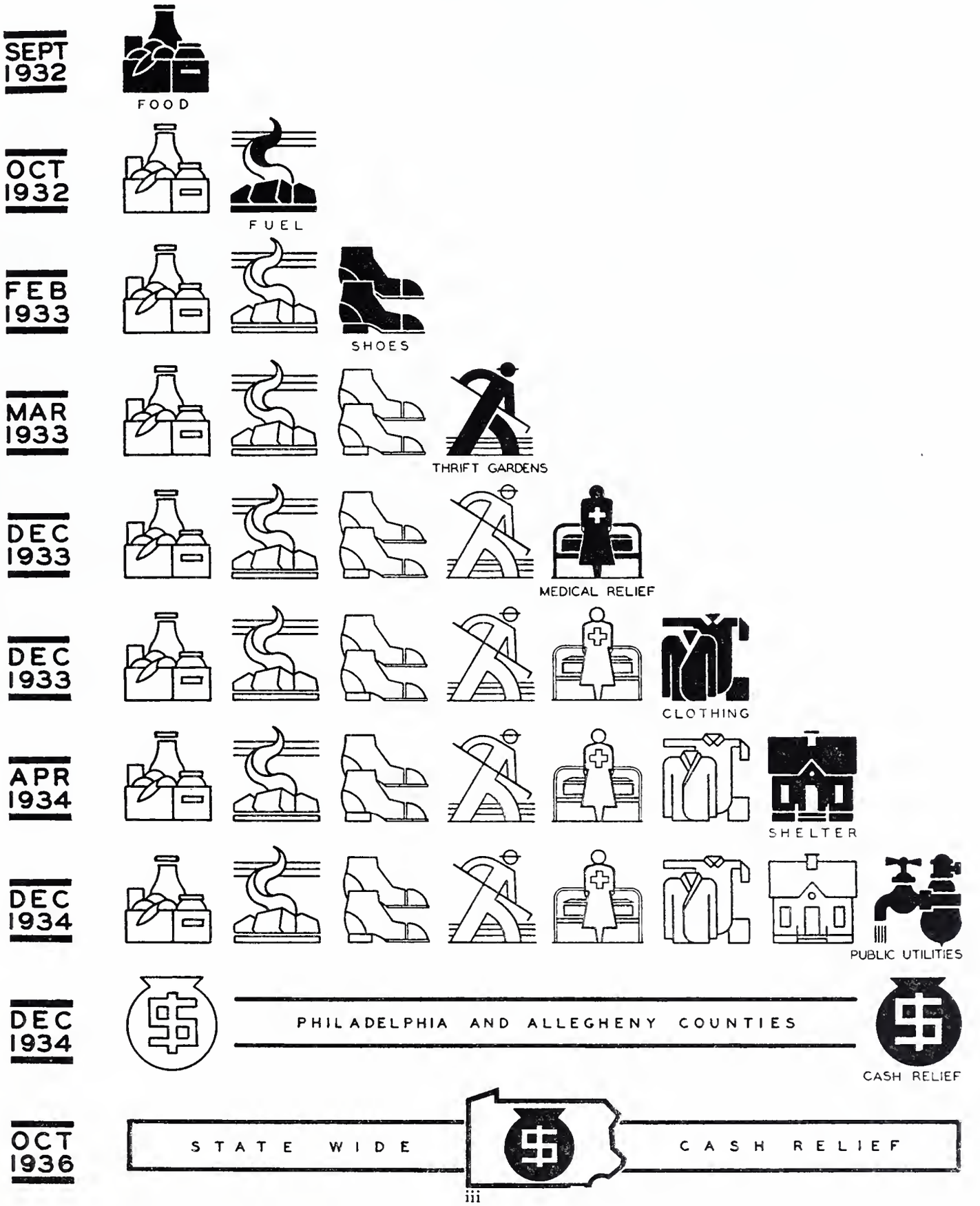
OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
STATE EMERGENCY RELIEF BOARD

PY R382.1 c.1

Unemployment relief in
Pennsylvania - annual
report

CHRONOLOGY OF DIRECT RELIEF EXPANSION IN PENNSYLVANIA

BY TYPE — SEPTEMBER 1932 — DECEMBER 1936



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COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

STATE EMERGENCY RELIEF BOARD

HARRISBURG, PA.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

June 21, 1937

The Honorable George H. Earle
Governor of Pennsylvania, and
Chairman, State Emergency Relief Board
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Dear Governor Earle:

I have the honor to submit to you "UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF IN PENNSYLVANIA—The Fourth Annual Report of the Executive Director of the State Emergency Relief Board."

This Report includes a brief summary of the activities of the State Emergency Relief Administration in 1936, and a statistical review of expenditures and other matters relating to unemployment relief.

For the preparation and writing of this Report, I am indebted to Mr. Emmett H. Welch, Director of Research and Statistics.

Yours sincerely,

Karl de Schweinitz
Executive Director

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THE FOURTH YEAR OF ORGANIZED UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF IN PENNSYLVANIA

During 1936 the Federal Government concentrated its relief activities upon work relief. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania assumed the full responsibility of providing direct relief for the needy unemployed who were not employed by the Federal Works Program, and for the unemployables who were not cared for by local Poor Authorities. The following paragraphs set forth, in summary, the major developments during the year.

1. Reduction In Number of Cases and Persons Receiving Direct Relief

The number of cases receiving direct relief decreased by 111,535 cases or 45 per cent during 1936—from an average of 249,597 in December, 1935 to an average of 138,062 in December, 1936. There was a decrease of 448,608, or 52 per cent, in the number of persons—from an average of 865,843 in December, 1935 to an average of 417,235 in December, 1936. Of the 111,535 reduction in the number of cases receiving direct relief, the Federal Works Program accounted for 60,094*, or 54 per cent, while private employment and other factors accounted for 51,441*, or 46 per cent.

2. Reduction in Estimated Number of Unemployed

The estimated number of unemployed in Pennsylvania decreased by 258,000, or 27 per cent, during the year—from 939,000 in December, 1935 to 681,000 in December, 1936. Relief eligibles employed by the Federal Works Program are included in the estimated number of unemployed. As throughout the period since the establishment of the State Emergency Relief Board approximately one half of the persons unemployed at any one time were able to maintain themselves without either direct or work relief.

3. Extension of Cash Relief

In the fall of 1936 the State Emergency Relief Administration improved both its service to the unemployed and its efficiency of operation by establishing cash relief in the 65 counties which had previously granted direct relief in the form of commodity orders. Cash relief had been used successfully in Philadelphia County since November, 1934 and in Allegheny County since January, 1935.

Cash relief results in families receiving one check per week during the time they are eligible for relief —instead of receiving as many as six different orders: for food, milk, clothing, fuel, light, and rent.

The commodity order system restricted the family's purchases to the store in which the order was presented; whereas, cash relief enables the family to shop around for the best goods at the best prices, and also to determine how it will apportion its expenditures each week among the different items of household necessity. Cash relief also put an end to the discounting of orders and other abuses which the restrictive nature of orders for individual items inevitably occasioned.

In addition to the improvement of service to the unemployed, cash relief has made for economy and greater efficiency in relief administration. Under cash relief the cumbersome and costly system of authorizing, writing, mailing, recording and reporting for each separate type of relief order has been replaced by a simple and effective system of issuing one relief check per week to each eligible family.

4. Simplification of Relief Budgeting

The establishment of cash relief throughout the State made it possible to simplify the method of determining the eligibility of families and the amount of relief to be granted. With families receiving separate

*Net change in case load due to assignment of workers from relief rolls to replace workers leaving the Works Program to accept private employment is considered to be the result of private employment and not Works Program employment. (See Table 4 in Statistical Summary).

orders at various time intervals for different items of need, it was difficult for families to understand the basis upon which their eligibility and the amount of relief was determined.

The simplified cash relief schedule consists of a table of maximum amounts, varying by size of family, for each of four items: food and milk; clothing; fuel, light, and ice; and shelter. Eight different schedules of grants have been established to conform with varying costs of fuel and shelter in different parts of the State.

Grants are made to families, within the maximums set forth in the schedules, in accordance with their needs. A family may receive a grant for one item only or for all four items, as its situation requires. If a family has resources available, they are taken into consideration in determining the family's needs for the various items; for example, resources in the form of garden products, fuel or shelter would reduce or eliminate the allowance for those items in the cash grant. If a family has cash income, it is subtracted from the total needs of the family as determined within the schedule of maximum allowances, and only the difference is granted.

5. Inadequacy of Relief

Present relief standards, which made inadequate provision for the needs of the unemployed even at lower living costs, have become increasingly more inadequate as the cost of living has increased. The Governor requested the Special Session of the Legislature, which was convened from May 4 to August 6, to provide funds for increased relief standards. The Legislature, however, appropriated only the funds required to maintain relief at the old standards through January, 1937.

6. Administrative Reorganization

The rapid decrease in the number of persons receiving direct relief and the substitution of cash relief for commodity order relief throughout the State, became the occasion for reorganization of the State Emergency Relief Administration. Relief had been administered locally through thirty area offices. In October, with the State-wide extension of cash relief, the functions of disbursing, accounting and reporting were separated from the other functions of local administration and were concentrated at first into six, and later into four, regional offices. At the same time, local administrative functions other than disbursing, accounting and reporting were decentralized into fifty-one local offices, forty-one of which represent individual counties.

7. Five County Experiment in Local Administration

In Butler, Carbon, Center, Chester, and Cumberland counties, an experiment in autonomous local administration was initiated in the fall of 1936. In each of these counties, boards composed of four members were appointed, two by the Democratic and two by the Republican members of the State Board. The local boards were given complete latitude in deciding how relief should be administered in their counties. After studying the situation, the local boards decided to follow, in general, the procedures and standards of the State Emergency Relief Board. The boards also chose to continue employing the same administrative employees that had previously been working in the counties.

8. Reduction in Administrative Personnel

From the end of December, 1935 to the end of December, 1936, administrative personnel was reduced by 61.3 per cent, while case load was decreasing 39.5 per cent. The size of the administrative job did not decrease during the year as much as the decrease in case load would indicate, however. The number of cases opened and closed per month averaged 38 per cent of the average case load during 1936, as compared with only 26 per cent during 1935. Moreover, 36 per cent of the applications for relief received during 1936 were rejected, while only 25 per cent were rejected during 1935.

A large part of the decline in administrative personnel during the year was due to the extension of cash relief throughout the State and the centralization of disbursing, accounting and reporting into regional offices.

The reduction in personnel during the last three months of 1936 went beyond the point of efficiency, however, by reason of a legislative restriction which progressively reduced the percentage of State appropri-

ations that could be used for administration from 12 per cent in September to 9 per cent in December. This necessitated a drastic arbitrary cut in the visiting and clerical staff which delayed service to the unemployed and, at the same time, made it difficult to safeguard the interests of the taxpayers through adequate investigation.

9. Discontinued Portions of the Relief Program

Aid to out-of-state transients was discontinued when Federal funds for the purpose were no longer available. The Thrift Garden Program, which provided funds to enable unemployed persons to have gardens, was also discontinued. Local efforts resulted in continuing many of the thrift garden projects.

When Cash Relief was extended throughout the State and the legislative restriction on administrative costs became effective, the medical relief program was also discontinued.

10. Expenditures

Total expenditures in 1936 were $73,567,872.77. All funds were provided by the State with the exception of $642,032.03 which was left over on January 1, 1936 from previous Federal grants.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY
1936

STATISTICAL SUMMARY 1936

In this section tables and charts, together with explanatory paragraphs, showing trends in unemployment relief and its administration are presented for the State as a whole. Tables presenting statistics for individual counties will be found in the Appendix.

Combined Direct Relief and Work Relief Case Load

The average number of persons receiving unemployment relief in December, 1936 was 1,277,000, a decrease of 16 per cent from the 1,523,000 persons receiving unemployment relief in December, 1935 (Table I and Chart 1). Of the average of 364,000 cases (families and unattached individuals) receiving unemployment relief in December, 1936, there were 138,000 or 37.9 per cent receiving direct relief. The balance received work relief on the Federal Works Program.

The number of cases and persons receiving unemployment relief, shown in Table I for the period September, 1932 through December, 1936, is partially estimated. While actual figures are available for the number of persons receiving direct relief and work relief from the State Emergency Relief Board, comparable figures for the number of relief persons aided by Civil Works Administration (November, 1933—March, 1934) and Federal Works Program employment (after September, 1935) have been estimated.

Actual figures on assignments to Civil Works Administration employment indicate that one third of the Civil Works Administration employees were taken from direct relief rolls. It is estimated, therefore, that one third of the persons employed by Civil Works Administration each month were relief eligibles, and that the average number of dependents per worker was the same as in the direct relief case load.

Families in which an employable is assigned to Works Program employment are carried on direct relief for twenty-one days after assignment, pending receipt of the first pay. Persons in these families are, therefore, reported in Table I as receiving direct relief and not work relief during that three-week period. On

NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF

BY MONTHS – SEPTEMBER 1932 – DECEMBER 1936

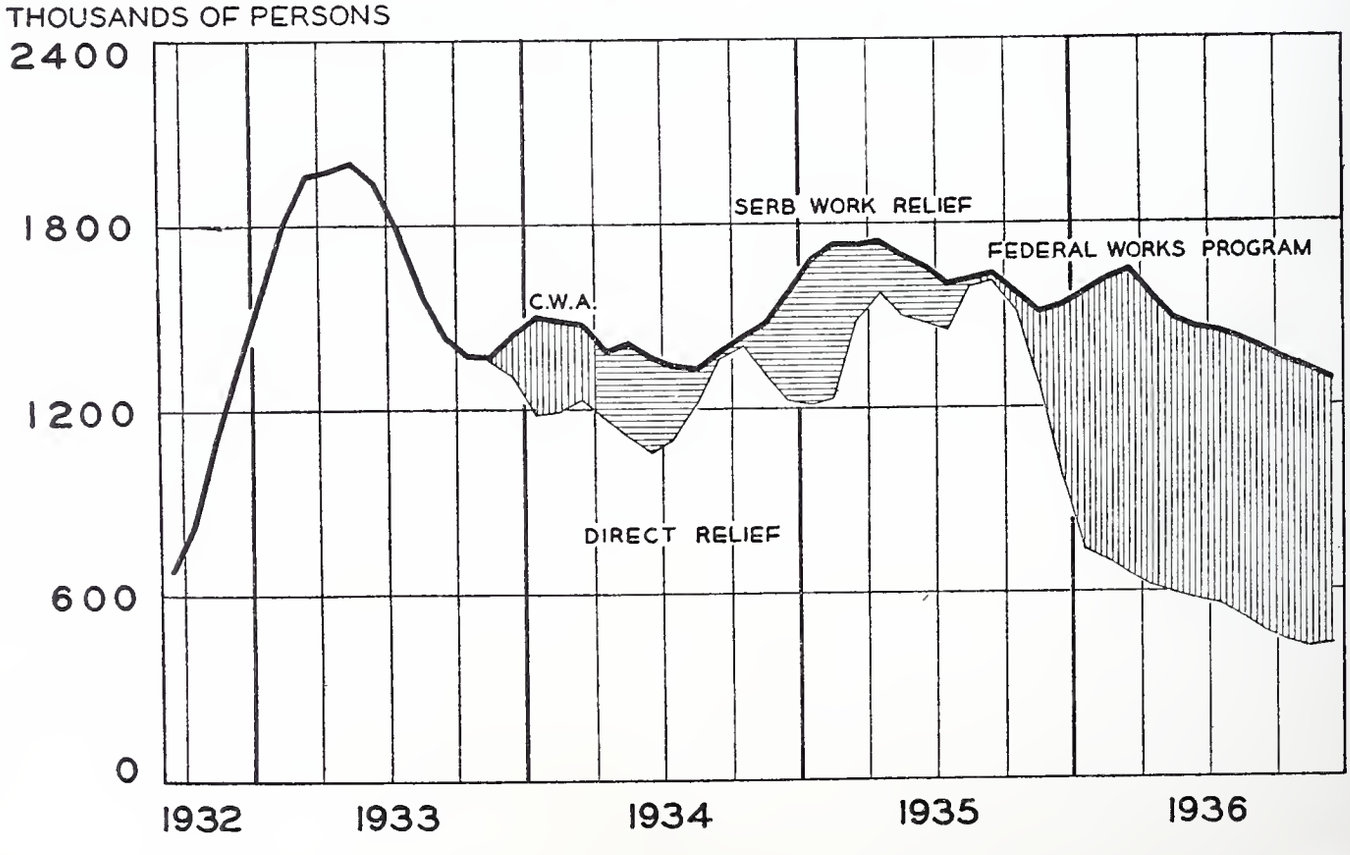


CHART 1

TABLE 1

AVERAGE NUMBER OF UNDUPLICATED CASES AND PERSONS RECEIVING UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF SEPTEMBER, 1932—DECEMBER, 1936

MONTH	NUMBER OF CASES			NUMBER OF PERSONS		
	Direct Relief	Work Relief*	Total	Direct Relief	Work Relief*	Total
1932						
September	147,000	.....	147,000	676,000	.....	676,000
October	180,000	.....	180,000	830,000	.....	830,000
November	240,000	.....	240,000	1,104,000	.....	1,104,000
December	293,000	.....	293,000	1,346,000	.....	1,346,000
1933						
January	343,000	.....	343,000	1,578,000	.....	1,578,000
February	391,000	.....	391,000	1,799,000	.....	1,799,000
March	426,000	.....	426,000	1,961,000	.....	1,961,000
April	441,000	.....	441,000	1,975,000	.....	1,975,000
May	450,000	.....	450,000	1,998,000	.....	1,998,000
June	444,000	.....	444,000	1,940,000	.....	1,940,000
July	413,000	.....	413,000	1,773,000	.....	1,773,000
August	367,000	.....	367,000	1,577,000	.....	1,577,000
September	329,000	.....	329,000	1,432,000	.....	1,432,000
October	320,000	.....	320,000	1,370,000	.....	1,370,000
November	325,000	2,000	327,000	1,358,000	7,000	1,365,000
December	312,000	32,000	344,000	1,305,000	132,000	1,437,000
1933 Average	380,000	3,000	383,000	1,672,000	12,000	1,684,000
1934						
January	288,000	78,000	366,000	1,183,000	319,000	1,502,000
February	296,000	74,000	370,000	1,191,000	297,000	1,488,000
March	305,000	60,000	365,000	1,231,000	244,000	1,475,000
April	294,000	50,000	344,000	1,166,000	220,000	1,386,000
May	284,000	65,000	349,000	1,105,000	302,000	1,407,000
June	274,000	67,000	341,000	1,058,000	308,000	1,366,000
July	282,000	53,000	335,000	1,094,000	241,000	1,335,000
August	309,000	25,000	334,000	1,215,000	111,000	1,326,000
September	345,000	1,000	346,000	1,369,000	4,000	1,373,000
October	355,000	5,000	360,000	1,404,000	22,000	1,426,000
November	337,000	36,000	373,000	1,303,000	167,000	1,470,000
December	322,000	79,000	401,000	1,222,000	349,000	1,571,000
1934 Average	308,000	49,000	357,000	1,211,000	216,000	1,427,000
1935						
January	323,000	109,000	432,000	1,209,000	470,000	1,679,000
February	333,000	118,000	451,000	1,228,000	500,000	1,728,000
March	395,000	60,000	455,000	1,475,000	252,000	1,727,000
April	420,000	39,000	459,000	1,568,000	170,000	1,738,000
May	402,000	45,000	447,000	1,496,000	196,000	1,692,000
June	395,000	42,000	437,000	1,470,000	180,000	1,650,000
July	391,000	33,000	424,000	1,444,000	143,000	1,587,000
August	424,000	3,000	427,000	1,593,000	14,000	1,607,000
September	431,000	1,000	432,000	1,625,000	4,000	1,629,000
October	407,000	11,000	418,000	1,517,000	45,000	1,562,000
November	350,000	59,000	409,000	1,271,000	237,000	1,508,000
December	250,000	166,000	416,000	866,000	657,000	1,523,000
1935 Average	377,000	57,000	434,000	1,397,000	239,000	1,636,000
1936						
January	217,000	212,000	429,000	735,000	827,000	1,562,000
February	207,000	240,000	447,000	697,000	924,000	1,621,000
March	196,000	259,000	455,000	651,000	990,000	1,641,000
April	180,000	252,000	432,000	610,000	948,000	1,558,000
May	176,000	237,000	413,000	593,000	888,000	1,481,000
June	174,000	232,000	406,000	571,000	878,000	1,449,000
July	171,000	233,000	404,000	556,000	883,000	1,439,000
August	160,000	237,000	397,000	513,000	898,000	1,411,000
September	148,000	240,000	388,000	464,000	912,000	1,376,000
October	140,000	240,000	380,000	430,000	912,000	1,342,000
November	135,000	239,000	374,000	407,000	909,000	1,316,000
December	138,000	226,000	364,000	417,000	860,000	1,277,000
1936 Average	170,000	237,000	407,000	554,000	902,000	1,456,000

*November, 1933 through March, 1934: Civil Works Administration Program; April, 1934 through August, 1935: State Emergency Relief Board Works Program; September, 1935 through December, 1936: Federal Works Program.

the other hand, families in which an employable has been released from Works Program employment are not eligible to receive direct relief for twenty-one days after date of release. Persons in families that return to direct relief rolls after the three-week waiting period are reported as receiving work relief during the three-week waiting period, because they are living on their last Works Program pay pending reinstatement on direct relief.

It is readily apparent from Chart 1 that until the end of 1935 direct relief was the major means of providing for the unemployed. The Civil Works Administration at its peak in January, 1934 assumed only 21 per cent of the total unemployment relief burden, while the State Emergency Relief Board Works Program of 1934-35 went only slightly beyond that mark by providing for a maximum of 29 per cent of the relief population (during February, 1935). The present Federal Works Program, on the other hand, provided for 69 per cent of the unemployment relief load in November, 1936.

Comparison of Employable Persons Receiving Direct Relief or Work Relief with Number of Unemployed

A 1935 survey of relief recipients certified for Works Program employment showed that 35 per cent of the persons receiving relief were employable. This ratio was applied to the total number of persons receiving relief each month (as shown in Table 1) to obtain the estimates of employable persons receiving relief shown in Table 2 and Chart 2.

The estimated number of unemployed workers in Pennsylvania reached a peak at 1,486,000 in March, 1933 (see upper part of Chart 2). From March until September, 1933 the number dropped rapidly to an estimated 1,031,000 unemployed. Aside from seasonal changes and irregular month to month variations, the level of estimated unemployment showed little change from October, 1933 until March, 1936. During the last nine months of 1936 the number of unemployed again decreased rapidly.

On the average the number of employable persons receiving relief has amounted to only 50 per cent of the unemployed workers (see lower part of Chart 2). The other half have been able to maintain themselves by using resources or savings, by borrowing, or by assistance received from friends or relatives. The proportion of the unemployed receiving direct or work relief has increased, however. This tendency would be expected since re-employment absorbs first the most employable workers, who are least likely to be receiving relief. During the last quarter of 1936, an average of 62 per cent of the unemployed received relief as against an average of 55 per cent during the last quarter of 1935.

TABLE 2

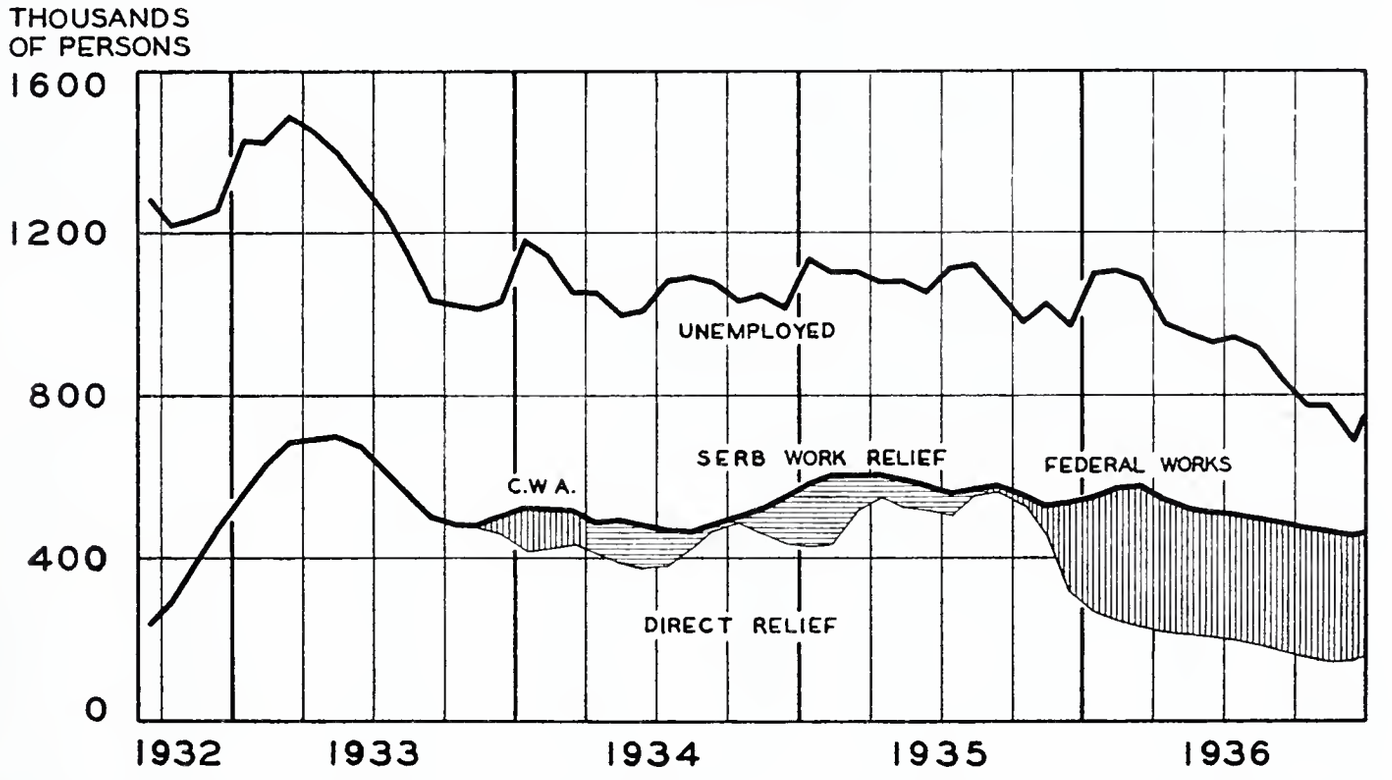
ESTIMATED NUMBER OF EMPLOYABLE PERSONS RECEIVING UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF AND ESTIMATED NUMBER OF TOTALLY UNEMPLOYED WORKERS

SEPTEMBER, 1932 — DECEMBER, 1936

Month	Employable Persons Receiving Relief	Unemployed Workers	Ratio of Employable Persons Receiving Relief to Unemployed Workers
	NUMBER OF PERSONS		PER CENT
September, 1932	237,000	1,285,000	18
October	291,000	1,215,000	24
November	386,000	1,227,000	31
December	471,000	1,256,000	38
January, 1933	552,000	1,431,000	39
February	630,000	1,424,000	44
March	686,000	1,486,000	46
April	691,000	1,460,000	47
May	699,000	1,402,000	50
June	679,000	1,318,000	52
July	621,000	1,256,000	49
August	552,000	1,155,000	48
September	501,000	1,031,000	49
October	480,000	1,023,000	47
November	478,000	1,011,000	47
December	503,000	1,031,000	49
1933 Average	589,000	1,252,000	47
January, 1934	526,000	1,189,000	44
February	521,000	1,146,000	45
March	516,000	1,050,000	49
April	485,000	1,057,000	46
May	492,000	997,000	49
June	478,000	1,009,000	47
July	467,000	1,081,000	43
August	464,000	1,095,000	42
September	481,000	1,079,000	45
October	499,000	1,031,000	48
November	515,000	1,050,000	49
December	550,000	1,014,000	54
1934 Average	500,000	1,067,000	47
January, 1935	588,000	1,139,000	52
February	605,000	1,103,000	55
March	604,000	1,105,000	55
April	608,000	1,079,000	56
May	592,000	1,081,000	55
June	578,000	1,055,000	55
July	555,000	1,117,000	50
August	562,000	1,124,000	50
September	570,000	1,052,000	54
October	547,000	978,000	56
November	528,000	1,031,000	51
December	533,000	939,000	57
1935 Average	573,000	1,067,000	54
January, 1936	547,000	1,100,000	50
February	567,000	1,110,000	51
March	574,000	1,086,000	53
April	545,000	975,000	56
May	518,000	951,000	54
June	507,000	930,000	55
July	504,000	942,000	54
August	494,000	916,000	54
September	482,000	829,000	58
October	470,000	769,000	61
November	461,000	769,000	60
December	447,000	681,000	66
1936 Average	510,000	922,000	55

NUMBER OF EMPLOYABLE PERSONS RECEIVING RELIEF COMPARED WITH THE NUMBER OF TOTALLY UNEMPLOYED WORKERS

BY MONTHS — SEPTEMBER 1932 — DECEMBER 1936



RATIO OF EMPLOYABLE PERSONS RECEIVING RELIEF TO TOTALLY UNEMPLOYED WORKERS

BY MONTHS — SEPTEMBER 1932 — DECEMBER 1936

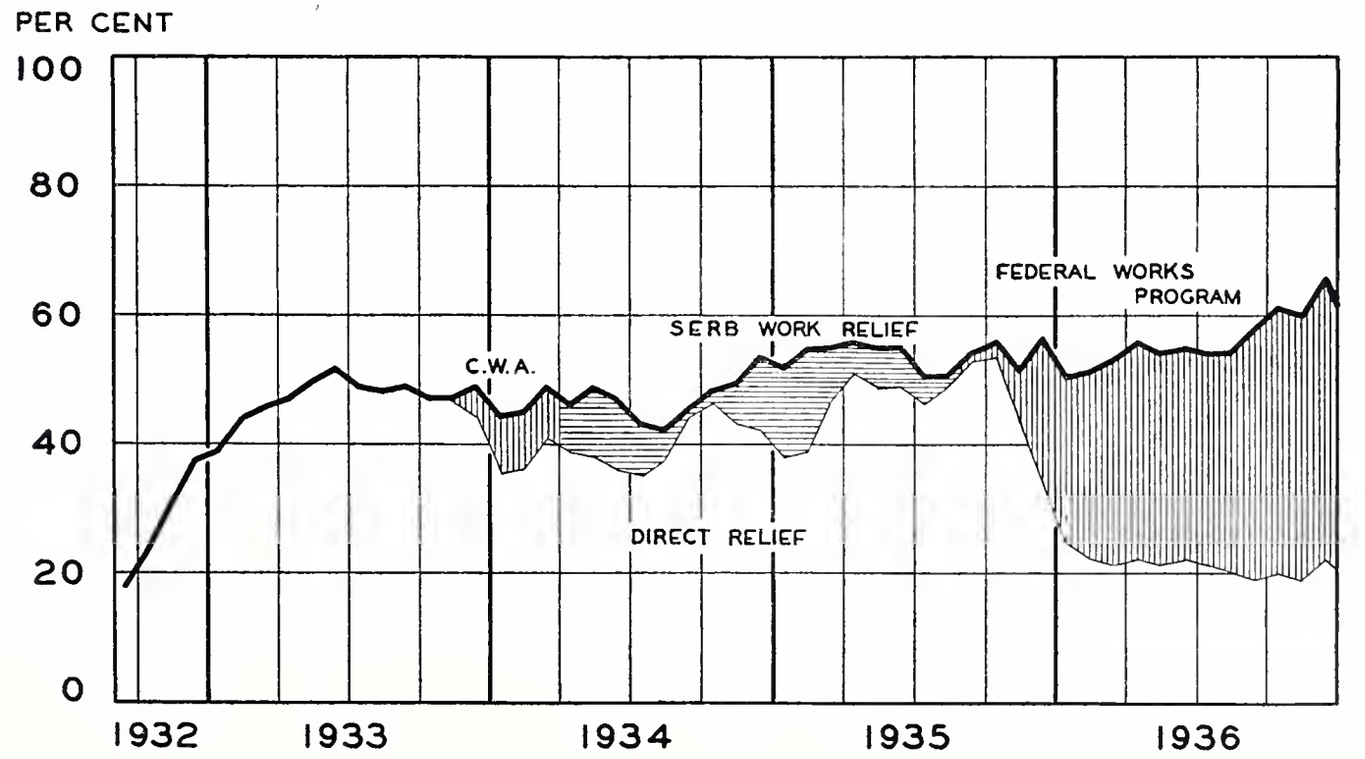


CHART 2

CASES AND PERSONS RECEIVING DIRECT RELIEF

With the inauguration of the new Federal Works Program in the early fall of 1935, the direct relief case load began a sustained and rapid decline that continued with but little interruption for fifteen months. Due to the rapidity with which relief recipients were absorbed when the Works Program got well under way, the number of persons receiving direct relief was reduced by 838,358, or 51 per cent, between September 7 and December 28, 1935.

It will be seen in Table 3 that during the first eleven months of 1936 the relief load continued to drop rapidly, completing a net reduction of 1,240,829 persons, or 76 per cent, between September 7, 1935 and November 28, 1936. Between January 1 and November 28, 1936 there were only four weeks during which an increase in case load was reported. These four weekly increases occurred during May, June and July but not during consecutive weeks, and none of them exceeded seven tenths of one per cent.

Although the trend in case load was continuously downward during the greater part of 1936, the months of May, June and July showed a very much lower rate of decline, due to a considerable curtailment of the Works Program. The rate of drop slowed again in November and finally ended with a decided up-swing in December.

During the first week in January, 1936 there were 226,411 cases, consisting of 776,798 persons, receiving direct relief in the State. During the last week of November, the end of the period of decline in case load, there were only 133,232 direct relief cases, consisting of 401,519 persons. During the last week of December, 1936 the total direct relief case load numbered 141,119 cases consisting of 427,509 persons, as compared with 233,320 cases consisting of 803,990 persons during the last week of 1935, a net reduction of 92,201, or 39.5 per cent, in cases and 376,481, or 46.8 per cent, in persons. The net change in average case load from December, 1935 to December, 1936 was a decrease of 111,535 cases, or 44.7 per cent, and a decrease of 448,608 persons, or 51.8 per cent.

TABLE 3
AVERAGE NUMBER OF CASES AND PERSONS RECEIVING DIRECT RELIEF BY MONTHS — 1936

Month (1)	AVERAGE NUMBER OF: Direct Relief Cases (2)	AVERAGE NUMBER OF: Direct Relief Persons (3)	NET CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS MONTH: Cases (4)	NET CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS MONTH: Persons (5)	NET CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS MONTH: Per Cent of Change in No. of Persons (6)
January	216,618	735,201	— 32,979	—130,642	—15.1
February	206,728	696,577	— 9,890	— 38,624	— 5.3
March	195,661	650,838	— 11,067	— 45,739	— 6.6
April	180,398	610,350	— 15,263	— 40,488	— 6.2
May	175,848	592,795	— 4,550	— 17,555	— 2.9
June	173,553	571,235	— 2,295	— 21,560	— 3.6
July	170,703	556,045	— 2,850	— 15,190	— 2.7
August	159,792	513,177	— 10,911	— 42,868	— 7.7
September	147,778	463,993	— 12,014	— 49,184	— 9.6
October	140,149	429,962	— 7,629	— 34,031	— 7.3
November	134,598	407,161	— 5,551	— 22,801	— 5.3
December	138,062	417,235	+ 3,464	+ 10,074	+ 2.5
Total Net Change — 1936			—111,535	—448,608	—51.8

FACTORS IN THE DOWNWARD TREND OF CASES RECEIVING DIRECT RELIEF

While the total reduction in case load between December, 1935 and December, 1936, was 111,535 cases, an apparent net reduction of 139,620 cases was due to the Works Program. The net change due to private employment during the year was an apparent increase of 48,569 cases, while there was a net decrease of 20,484 cases due to various other factors.

The monthly figures in Table 4 showing reasons for changes in the case load require interpretation, because many thousands of persons who had left direct relief rolls because of assignment to Works Program employment were later absorbed by private industry and replaced by further assignments from direct relief. Thus a large proportion of the persons dropped from relief rolls because of private employment left direct relief by way of the Works Program. However, upon losing their employment these persons came back directly to the direct relief rolls, resulting in an apparent net increase in the direct relief case load of 48,569 cases. Therefore, it is necessary to make an adjustment (see bottom line of Table 4) in the total net change in case load to give an accurate picture of the actual effect of private employment on the relief rolls during the year.

TABLE 4
NET CHANGE IN AVERAGE CASE LOAD CLASSIFIED BY REASONS FOR CHANGE BY MONTHS, 1936

Month (1)	Total Net Change in Average Case Load From Preceding Month (2)	REASONS FOR CHANGE: Private Employment (3)	REASONS FOR CHANGE: Works Program (4)	REASONS FOR CHANGE: Other Reasons (5)
January	— 32,979	+15,804	— 45,846	— 2,937
February	— 9,890	+18,325	— 28,203	— 12
March	— 11,067	+ 8,557	— 19,489	— 135
April	— 15,263	+ 3,972	— 17,822	— 1,413
May	— 4,550	— 3,708	+ 654	— 1,496
June	— 2,295	— 4,173	+ 4,327	— 2,449
July	— 2,850	+ 1,025	— 1,095	— 2,780
August	— 10,911	+ 291	— 8,466	— 2,736
September	— 12,014	+ 1,464	— 11,687	— 1,791
October	— 7,629	+ 547	— 6,775	— 1,401
November	— 5,551	+ 835	— 4,903	— 1,483
December	+ 3,464	+ 5,630	— 315	— 1,851
Total	—111,535	+48,569	—139,620	—20,484
Adjustment*		—79,526	+ 79,526	
Adjusted Total	—111,535	—30,957	— 60,094	—20,484

*Adjustment for net change in case load due to assignment of workers from relief rolls to replace workers leaving the Works Program to accept private employment (139,620 less the increase in the number of families provided for by the Federal Works Program).

APPLICATIONS FOR RELIEF

The average number of applications for relief received monthly throughout 1936 was approximately 25 per cent of the average case load. It will be noted in Table 5 that the number of applications declined from month to month in very much the same ratio as the drop in case load—the average number per week approximating 5 to 6 per cent of the number of cases on relief.

The large number of applications received in April and May was due to the Works Program curtailment—35 per cent of the applications being from former Works Program employees.[1] The number of applications from persons previously unknown to relief rolls varied from 40 per cent of all applications in February to only 24 per cent in April and May. Although more new applications were received in April and May than in any month following, the percentage was low because of the unusually large number of applications received from former Works Program cases.

Applications from former relief recipients, exclusive of those last employed on the Works Program, averaged approximately 50 per cent of all applications throughout the year. These cases represent, in the main, those families who had left either direct or work relief rolls on obtaining private employment, which proved to be temporary.

The following tabulation shows the actual number and the proportion of applications received during the entire year from applicants who had not previously received relief and from applicants who had at some time been on the direct relief rolls.

	Number	*Per Cent of Total*
Applications received	520,794	100.0
Applications from persons who had not previously received relief [2]	157,601	30.3
Applications from former relief cases last employed on the Works Program [3]	100,865	19.4
Applications from other former relief cases	262,328	50.3

TABLE 5
AVERAGE WEEKLY NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS RECEIVED DURING 1936, BY TYPE AND BY MONTHS

Month (1)	*Average Weekly Number*					
	All Applications (2)	*Per Cent of Average Case Load* (3)	*New Applications* (4)	*Per Cent of Total* (5)	*Applications from*	
					Former Works Program Relief Employees[3] (6)	*Other Former Relief Cases* (7)
January	13,307	6.1	4,902	37	——	8,405
February	11,729	5.7	4,712	40	——	7,017
March	10,738	5.5	3,995	37	485	6,258
April	12,847	7.1	3,061	24	4,055	5,731
May	10,933	6.2	2,633	24	4,255	4,045
June	9,558	5.5	2,487	26	2,637	4,434
July	8,055	4.7	2,385	30	1,764	3,906
August	8,644	5.4	2,486	29	1,773	4,385
September	7,982	5.4	2,355	30	1,789	3,838
October	7,762	5.5	2,168	28	1,741	3,853
November	7,072	5.3	2,191	31	1,473	3,408
December	9,404	6.8	2,324	25	3,071	4,009

INVESTIGATIONS

The investigation of 517,432 applications received during 1936 resulted in the granting of relief to 327,097 cases, or 63 per cent, and the rejection of 190,335 applicants, or 37 per cent, as ineligible. However, it is apparent from Table 6 that the proportion of rejections was not constant throughout the year—the percentage of applications rejected gradually increasing from 32 per cent of those investigated in January to 43 per cent in October.

In addition to the cases opened after investigation, 1,689 cases were reopened upon presentation of automatic reinstatement certificates—which were issued to relief recipients when leaving relief rolls to accept private employment and which assured them of immediate reinstatement on relief upon the termination of employment.

The average weekly number of all investigations (applications and active cases) decreased with the case load, and the ratio of investigations of active cases to investigations of applications remained at approximately four to one from January through September.

TABLE 6
AVERAGE WEEKLY NUMBER OF INVESTIGATIONS, BY MONTHS, 1936

Month (1)	*Average Weekly Number*				*Per Cent of Applications Rejected* (6)	*Average Investigations Per 100 Active Cases* (7)
	Investigations			*Applications Rejected* (5)		
	Total (2)	*Applications* (3)	*Active Cases* (4)			
January	60,052	12,496	47,556	4,020	32	22
February	61,848	12,493	49,355	4,198	34	24
March	56,296	10,522	45,774	3,932	37	23
April	53,986	12,028	41,958	4,317	36	23
May	58,522	11,662	46,860	3,989	34	27
June	50,548	9,904	40,644	3,453	35	23
July	44,073	8,035	36,038	3,140	39	21
August	41,469	8,269	33,200	3,353	41	21
September	36,916	7,892	29,024	3,287	42	20
October	34,207	7,963	26,244	3,408	43	19
November	26,058	6,874	19,184	2,783	40	14
December	26,927	9,323	17,604	3,376	36	13

[1]Only 23 per cent of the applicants for relief during the following six months had been previously employed on the Works Program.

[2]Includes applications from persons previously rejected.

[3]Not reported prior to March 28.

During October, November and December, when it was necessary to make extensive reductions in personnel in order to keep administrative expenditures within prescribed limits established by the Legislature, the percentage of the case load investigated weekly was only slightly more than half of what it had been during preceding months. As a result, the ratio of active case investigations to investigations of applications dropped to less than two to one by December.

Turnover in Case Load

The average weekly turnover presented in Table 7 (cases opened plus cases closed) was 8.7 per cent of the average case load during 1936, dropping from 22,423 cases, or 10.4 per cent, in January to 11,365 cases, or 6.7 per cent, in July. In August the turnover was somewhat higher (8.7 per cent), declining again through November and December.

The following tabulation shows the relationship between the total turnover and the average case load by years. It is interesting to note the large increase in per cent of turnover during 1936. While the average case load during 1936 was 59 per cent less than during 1935 the number of cases opened and closed dropped only 41 per cent.

Year	*Average Yearly Direct and Work Relief Case Load**	*Total Cases Opened*	*Total Cases Closed*	*Total Turnover*	*Average Weekly Per Cent of Turnover to Average Case Load*
1934	339,344	730,372	618,359	1,348,731	7.6
1935	416,658	554,614	738,261	1,292,875	6.0
1936	169,991	339,268	429,959	769,227	8.7

*Excluding CWA and Federal Works Program.

TABLE 7
AVERAGE NUMBER OF CASES OPENED AND CASES CLOSED AND PER CENT OF TURNOVER TO AVERAGE CASE LOAD, BY MONTHS, 1936

Month (1)	*Weekly Averages*				*Per Cent Turnover to Average Case Load* (6)
	Average Case Load (2)	*Cases Opened* (3)	*Cases Closed* (4)	*Total Cases Opened Plus Cases Closed* (5)	
January	216,618	9,081	13,342	22,423	10.4
February	206,728	9,032	10,913	19,945	9.6
March	195,661	6,903	10,127	17,030	8.7
April	180,398	7,697	10,358	18,055	10.0
May	175,848	7,998	9,043	17,041	9.7
June	173,553	6,665	6,776	13,441	7.7
July	170,703	5,060	6,305	11,365	6.7
August	159,792	5,143	8,772	13,915	8.7
September	147,778	4,675	6,560	11,235	7.6
October	140,149	4,652	6,245	10,897	7.8
November	134,598	4,115	5,083	9,198	6.8
December	138,062	5,953	3,942	9,895	7.2

Relationship Between Administrative Employees and Case Load

From December, 1935 to December, 1936, the number of administrative employees decreased 61.3 per cent and the amount of administrative expenditures decreased 61.9 per cent, as compared with a decrease in case load of 39.5 per cent (Table 8).

It is of special interest to note that the reduction in personnel follows closely the reduction in case load, with a corresponding reduction in administrative expense, from January through August. Beginning with September and continuing to the end of the year the more rapid decline in personnel and administrative expense than in the number of cases receiving relief was due to the introduction of cash relief, to the centralization of accounting and disbursing functions into regional offices, and to the limitation in the expenses of administration established by legislative act.[4]

TABLE 8
NUMBER OF DIRECT RELIEF CASES COMPARED WITH NUMBER OF ADMINISTRATIVE EMPLOYEES AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENDITURES

	Direct Relief Case Load		*Administrative Employees*		*Administrative Expense*	
	End of Month	*Per Cent of Reduction**	*End of Month*	*Per Cent of Reduction**	*Month*	*Per Cent of Reduction**
December, 1935	233,320	—	9,340	—	1,130,300	—
January, 1936	212,014	9.1	7,734	17.2	996,153	11.9
February	204,492	12.4	7,411	20.7	834,504	26.2
March	192,261	17.6	7,251	22.4	892,282	21.1
April	178,836	23.4	6,997	25.1	833,086	26.3
May	174,209	25.3	6,851	26.7	832,215	26.4
June	173,700	25.6	6,723	28.0	797,500	29.4
July	169,869	27.2	6,339	32.1	767,270	32.1
August	153,167	34.4	5,985	35.9	721,565	36.2
September	145,800	37.5	5,245	43.8	603,904	46.6
October	137,444	41.1	4,357	53.4	497,707	56.0
November	133,232	42.9	3,752	59.8	443,838	60.7
December	141,119	39.5	3,618	61.3	430,497	61.9

*Represents reduction from December, 1935.

[4]Act Number 44, approved August 7, 1936, which appropriated $22,283,789 to the State Emergency Relief Board, imposed limitations on the use of the money for administrative costs, stating in part that—

"Of the amount hereby appropriated, not more than twelve per centum expended during the month of September, one thousand nine hundred thirty-six, not more than eleven per centum during the month of October, one thousand nine hundred thirty-six, not more than ten per centum during the month of November, one thousand nine hundred thirty-six, not more than nine per centum during the month of December, one thousand nine hundred thirty-six, and not more than eight per centum during the month of January, one thousand nine hundred thirty-seven, shall be used for administration expenses of the State Emergency Relief Board."

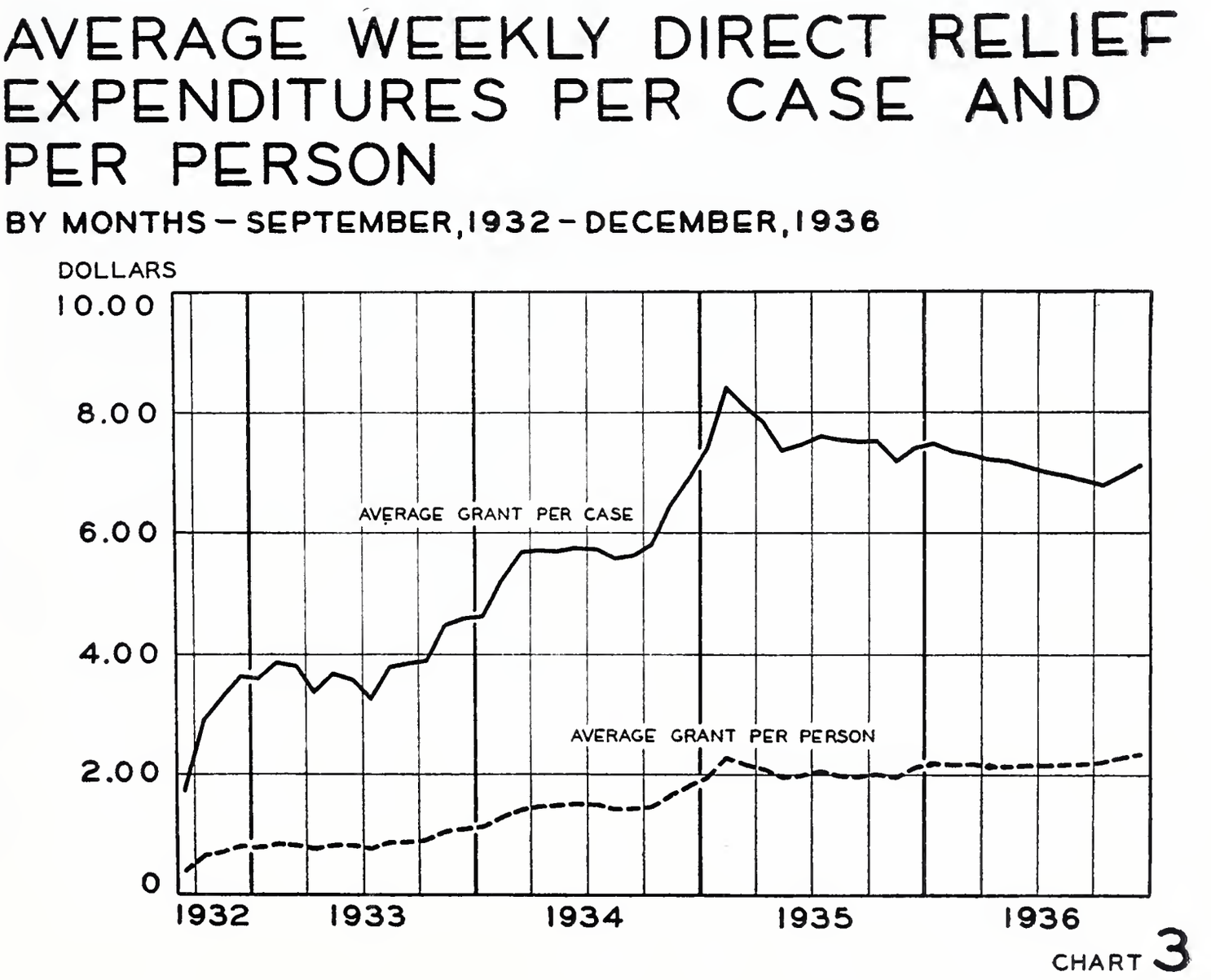
AVERAGE EXPENDITURES PER CASE AND PER PERSON

The average weekly expenditures for direct relief per case and per person during 1936 are shown below.

AVERAGE WEEKLY DIRECT RELIEF EXPENDITURES 1936

Month	*Per Case*	*Per Person*
January	$7.46	$2.20
February	7.34	2.18
March	7.28	2.19
April	7.21	2.13
May	7.18	2.13
June	7.09	2.15
July	7.00	2.15
August	6.95	2.16
September	6.84	2.18
October	6.78	2.21
November	6.94	2.29
December	7.11	2.35

It will be noted that the average weekly expenditures per case decreased each month from January through October. This may be attributed to the removal of heating fuel from the budgets during the late winter and spring months and to the policy of the Works Progress Administration of releasing single-person cases and replacing them with family cases from May through October. This policy tended to decrease the average size of direct relief families and is reflected in the increased expenditures per person after the month of May. The increase in average expenditures per case during November and December was due mainly to the restoration of allowances for heating fuel in the budgets. Average weekly expenditures per case and per person from September, 1932 through December, 1936 are shown in Chart 3.



EXPENDITURES

Total expenditures by the State Emergency Relief Board for unemployment relief in Pennsylvania during 1936 amounted to $73,567,872.77, a 63.9 per cent decrease from the $203,875,122.83 expended from Federal and State funds during 1935. The following tabulation shows the total expenditures for direct and work relief, exclusive of the CWA program (November, 1933—March, 1934) and the Federal Works Program (September, 1935 to date), by years:

Year	*Total Expenditures*
1933	$ 84,556,437.79
1934	135,669,993.65
1935	203,875,122.83
1936	73,567,872.77

Table 9 gives the average weekly expenditures, by type, during the months of 1936.

Direct relief had been granted in the form of separate commodity orders for food, milk, fuel, clothing, shelter, light, and medical and dental aid, in all of the counties except Allegheny and Philadelphia prior to October of this year. During the month of October commodity relief was discontinued and cash relief substituted throughout the State. Under the cash relief system all of the budgeted needs of the family are included in one weekly cash grant.

Administrative costs are usually compared with total expenditures or with the case load, but both of these comparisons will result in misleading figures. To be more nearly correct the administrative cost per case should be related to cases handled rather than to the active case load. As has been shown in a previous section, the volume of turnover is not related directly to the case load. Even using the number of cases handled as a basis for determining the administrative costs per case is not altogether correct because the large number of applications rejected must also be taken into consideration.

Thorough investigation of applications adds materially to the cost of administration and results in keeping down both the case load and the cost of relief granted, tending to raise both the administrative cost per case and the ratio of the cost of administration to the total amount expended. The reverse holds true also, and while less thorough investigation serves to reduce administrative costs, it is not good economy and will not result in a net saving to the relief administration.

The ratio of administration expense to total expenditures did not decrease with the case load during the first eight months of 1936 but tended rather to increase slightly, reflecting the large volume of turnover and intake. It will be noted that during October, November and December, the administration expenditures were cut as required by Legislative Act, but with considerable sacrifice of efficiency. This is reflected in Table 6, which shows the large drop in the percentage of the case load investigated weekly.

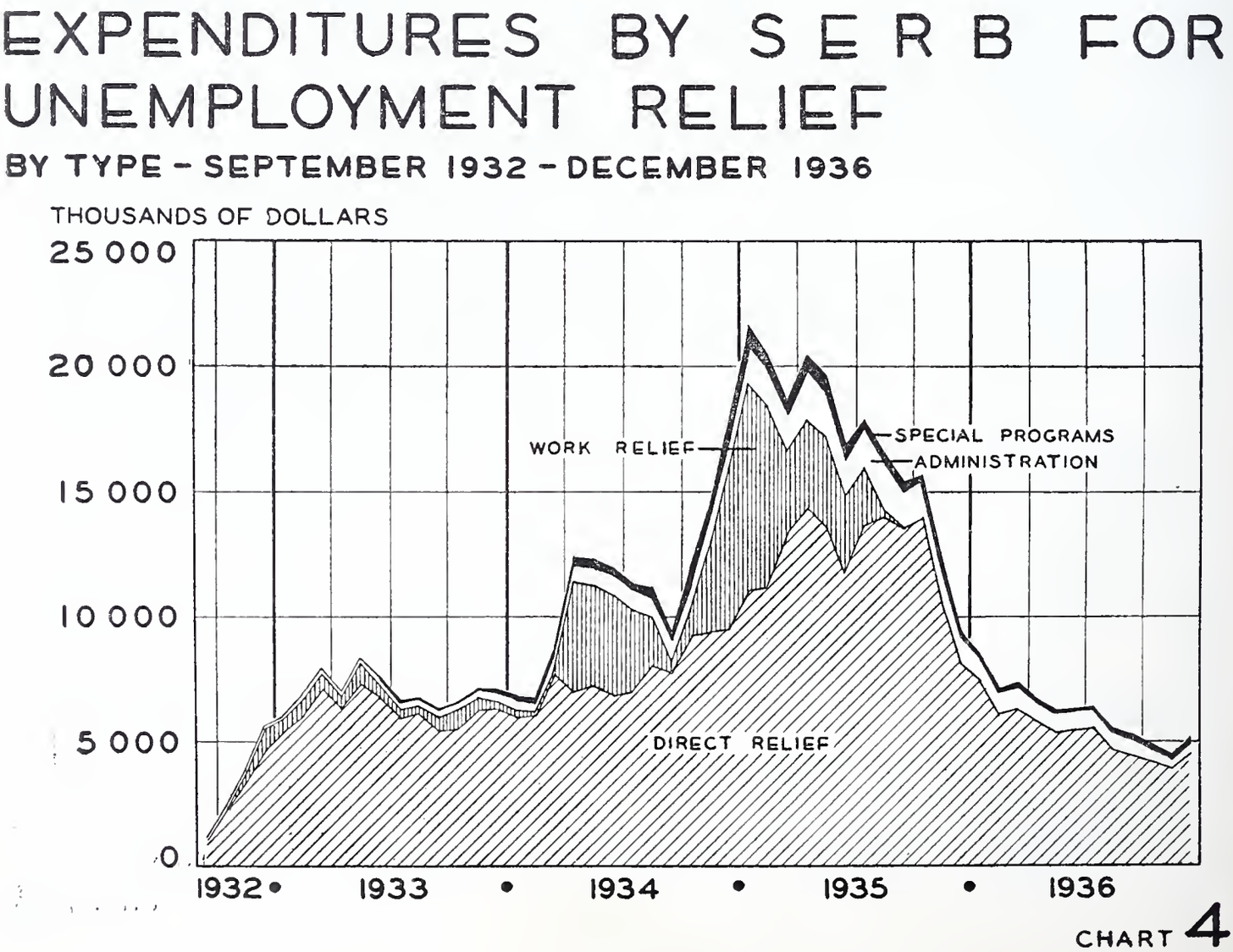


TABLE 9
SUMMARY OF RELIEF EXPENDITURES
JANUARY—DECEMBER, 1936

Month	*Total Expenditures*	*Direct Relief*	*Special Programs*	*Administration*	*Special Work Project*	*Per Cent of Administration To Total*
January	$8,566,489.82	$7,429,860.30	$140,475.84	$996,153.68	———	11.6
February	7,049,147.42	6,073,294.88	141,347.65	834,504.89	———	11.8
March	7,360,655.74	6,266,346.98	202,026.52	892,282.24	———	12.1
April	6,701,475.51	5,723,397.75	144,991.59	833,086.17	———	12.4
May	6,282,544.43	5,301,487.87	148,841.10	832,215.46	———	13.2
June	6,294,908.33	5,415,833.15	81,575.45	797,499.73	———	12.7
July	6,314,437.88	5,497,412.43	49,754.88	767,270.57	———	12.2
August	5,451,356.49	4,665,374.96	64,416.19	721,565.34	———	13.2
September	5,181,451.23	4,450,908.53	84,998.80	603,903.88	41,640.02	11.7
October	4,842,774.36	4,183,206.66	110,752.41	497,706.51	51,108.78	10.3
November	4,449,804.36	3,922,224.14	58,014.97	443,838.16	25,727.09	10.0
December	5,072,827.20	4,514,367.38	99,976.75	430,497.18	27,985.89	8.5

SURPLUS COMMODITIES

In addition to the budgeted allowances a number of non-budgeted items which were purchased by the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation to relieve the farmer producers, were distributed to relief recipients. Table 10 shows in detail the types of food and the quantities of each which were distributed during 1935 and 1936. On the basis of a fair retail value for the various items of food listed and for other products distributed, the total cost would be approximately as follows:

Food	$3,773,782.00
Clothing	527,032.63
Bedding	436,690.96
Household	3,050.86
Total	$4,740,556.45

TABLE 10
FEDERAL SURPLUS RELIEF CORPORATION FOOD PRODUCTS ISSUED 1935—1936*

Relief Item	*1935*	*1936*	*Relief Item*	*1935*	*1936*
Total	40,849,422 lbs.	39,616,008 lbs.	Potatoes	9,436,625	29,160
Canned beef	16,923,233	10,022,686	Apples	———	7,640,798
Roast beef cuts	10,006	———	Beans	———	993,525
Smoked pork	34	———	Dried peas	———	915,848
Hamburger	732,563	828	Rolled oats	———	1,105,067
Mutton	1,307,961	26,025	Grape jam	———	440,495
Veal	1,522,087	44,409	Onions	———	1,764,290
Butter	505,136	116,567	Flour	———	11,036,849
Cheese	583,694	1,223	Oats—cereal	———	39,970
Evaporated milk	3,224,853	1,065,954	Apples—canned	———	1,728
Rice	3,026,092	9,456	String beans—canned	———	2,868
Sugar	753,280	337,540	Carrots—canned	———	2,220
Sauer kraut—canned	1,435,688	10,791	Tomatoes—canned	———	9,402
Prunes	1,388,170	2,265,815	Grape fruit	———	1,731,906
			Beets	———	588

*Non budgeted items granted to both direct and work relief cases.

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APPENDIX
STATISTICAL TABLES

TABLE 1—AVERAGE NUMBER OF CASES RECEIVING DIRECT RELIEF DURING 1936, BY COUNTIES

COUNTY	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY
Adams	188	244	303	287	262	255	233
Allegheny	50,268	47,269	39,505	33,945	30,285	27,872	27,051
Armstrong	901	934	773	720	824	858	722
Beaver	1,827	1,902	1,811	1,855	1,869	1,699	1,553
Bedford	484	420	357	377	336	407	458
Berks	3,129	3,279	3,236	2,607	2,589	2,675	2,403
Blair	1,950	1,476	1,394	1,030	1,110	1,750	1,789
Bradford	220	245	275	244	223	199	207
Bucks	1,088	1,002	937	773	635	548	461
Butler	878	854	749	854	918	816	757
Cambria	3,392	3,232	3,203	2,958	2,737	3,158	3,839
Cameron	58	149	205	108	28	24	32
Carbon	553	481	470	532	568	405	338
Centre	644	598	511	484	448	429	381
Chester	1,117	1,347	1,404	1,157	817	656	571
Clarion	390	325	297	277	234	233	222
Clearfield	2,595	2,116	1,669	1,472	1,752	1,973	1,987
Clinton	503	426	377	271	215	236	245
Columbia	490	421	416	435	419	572	580
Crawford	1,287	1,281	1,323	1,292	1,281	1,111	998
Cumberland	604	693	746	628	485	471	385
Dauphin	2,196	2,261	2,226	2,152	2,133	1,939	1,691
Delaware	2,026	1,963	1,951	1,389	998	819	758
Elk	215	212	177	157	175	156	136
Erie	4,148	4,131	3,995	3,705	3,736	3,456	3,115
Fayette	4,126	4,152	3,811	4,159	4,617	4,522	4,466
Forest	93	102	113	110	78	59	52
Franklin	551	620	631	595	501	419	344
Fulton	98	93	111	122	117	87	81
Greene	461	460	480	500	610	542	514
Huntingdon	434	412	486	392	301	379	348
Indiana	1,339	1,014	901	910	934	1,259	1,474
Jefferson	665	544	449	490	778	663	642
Juniata	174	157	163	139	115	126	108
Lackawanna	7,388	7,486	7,469	8,152	8,843	9,036	8,655
Lancaster	2,323	2,430	2,407	1,994	1,866	1,797	1,586
Lawrence	1,686	1,683	1,562	1,961	1,996	1,765	1,249
Lebanon	355	387	362	355	420	488	390
Lehigh	3,522	3,676	3,895	3,783	3,526	3,037	2,810
Luzerne	8,398	8,701	8,392	9,926	11,144	12,240	13,204
Lycoming	1,561	1,596	1,510	1,278	1,142	1,158	1,107
McKean	542	602	553	537	509	387	319
Mercer	1,396	1,480	1,371	1,290	1,315	1,160	935
Mifflin	372	389	382	735	842	707	556
Monroe	477	479	504	440	349	242	197
Montgomery	1,517	1,755	1,585	1,130	813	662	547
Montour	260	194	158	173	156	138	154
Northampton	2,849	3,024	3,026	2,396	2,039	1,899	1,884
Northumberland	2,627	2,675	2,707	2,901	2,896	3,175	3,256
Perry	206	189	158	118	100	110	97
Philadelphia	75,646	69,585	69,266	61,443	59,213	58,409	57,880
Pike	137	201	211	152	72	36	30
Potter	326	323	318	266	197	132	117
Schuylkill	2,829	2,428	2,629	3,002	4,007	4,598	4,986
Snyder	245	282	233	211	215	234	250
Somerset	1,168	991	953	1,080	1,274	1,738	2,096
Sullivan	69	67	60	59	55	86	126
Susquehanna	716	641	577	578	482	400	372
Tioga	300	352	390	342	264	222	170
Union	153	186	191	185	158	115	110
Venango	1,128	1,029	893	836	859	752	712
Warren	311	405	422	392	343	225	207
Washington	2,278	2,160	2,081	2,082	2,306	2,338	2,233
Wayne	428	432	453	454	438	345	308
Westmoreland	4,463	4,119	3,608	3,340	3,301	3,718	3,922
Wyoming	199	191	203	202	179	145	137
York	1,651	1,775	1,677	1,479	1,401	1,286	1,160
Total	216,618	206,728	195,661	180,398	175,848	173,553	170,703

*Exclusive of work relief provided by the Federal Works Program.

AND BY MONTHS, AND TOTAL DIRECT RELIEF EXPENDITURES DURING 1936, BY COUNTIES*

AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER	1936 AVERAGE	TOTAL EXPENDITURES FOR DIRECT RELIEF	COUNTY
176	130	96	75	88	195	$ 66,917.33	Adams
25,576	24,557	24,340	23,847	24,244	31,563	12,599,167.10	Allegheny
579	483	333	292	603	669	228,517.12	Armstrong
1,519	1,225	1,015	992	1,076	1,529	529,161.02	Beaver
428	366	326	303	274	378	113,121.06	Bedford
2,092	1,738	1,558	1,675	1,612	2,383	841,113.57	Berks
1,518	1,069	1,105	1,014	991	1,350	437,454.39	Blair
231	246	230	253	298	239	75,387.01	Bradford
463	393	286	307	346	603	228,308.78	Bucks
648	414	388	411	480	681	239,880.88	Butler
3,948	3,477	3,055	2,719	2,674	3,199	1,011,806.86	Cambria
35	30	20	19	21	61	16,963.89	Cameron
346	302	277	261	282	401	161,143.34	Carbon
371	319	277	295	301	422	136,067.61	Centre
513	388	327	278	314	741	256,765.20	Chester
202	134	117	125	160	226	78,872.42	Clarion
1,710	1,348	1,221	1,209	1,109	1,680	581,320.83	Clearfield
245	246	248	217	261	291	97,920.18	Clinton
409	433	449	415	524	464	153,653.47	Columbia
879	599	498	513	587	971	278,619.23	Crawford
354	294	253	214	267	450	141,330.75	Cumberland
1,705	1,470	1,213	1,043	1,111	1,762	554,211.17	Dauphin
738	661	539	522	572	1,078	408,198.50	Delaware
122	94	68	61	72	137	45,055.80	Elk
2,754	2,185	2,109	1,996	2,221	3,129	1,006,422.34	Erie
4,152	3,720	3,255	2,600	2,533	3,843	1,196,018.71	Fayette
55	46	45	35	34	69	24,522.23	Forest
285	225	140	126	187	385	121,241.98	Franklin
73	66	50	56	55	84	21,528.13	Fulton
433	344	269	227	224	422	128,758.87	Greene
337	246	205	153	156	321	98,694.97	Huntingdon
1,484	1,345	1,078	935	928	1,133	402,835.47	Indiana
510	425	434	383	390	531	175,695.69	Jefferson
113	114	119	102	108	128	44,309.96	Juniata
7,539	6,758	6,173	5,856	5,696	7,421	2,516,645.12	Lackawanna
1,377	1,021	876	818	931	1,619	490,953.56	Lancaster
925	828	816	883	1,037	1,366	499,563.09	Lawrence
279	202	172	163	172	312	98,877.22	Lebanon
2,233	1,793	1,420	1,283	1,384	2,697	1,018,728.95	Lehigh
13,169	12,579	11,197	9,596	9,859	10,700	4,065,823.38	Luzerne
909	840	816	848	948	1,143	368,794.99	Lycoming
273	209	145	106	119	358	115,315.20	McKean
789	626	572	594	596	1,010	351,321.39	Mercer
403	296	307	292	304	465	172,112.44	Mifflin
194	177	220	251	298	319	107,822.74	Monroe
453	365	342	300	343	818	312,346.19	Montgomery
150	172	156	169	197	173	56,012.55	Montour
1,680	1,311	1,093	1,002	1,066	1,939	709,880.27	Northampton
2,600	2,350	2,310	2,335	2,074	2,659	943,331.93	Northumberland
92	81	72	62	73	113	33,972.16	Perry
56,202	55,392	55,270	54,766	56,188	60,771	24,399,459.22	Philadelphia
41	54	54	48	59	91	30,096.09	Pike
123	121	126	110	137	191	55,949.62	Potter
4,797	4,545	4,377	4,289	4,005	3,874	1,230,718.36	Schuylkill
220	257	232	234	244	238	82,144.70	Snyder
2,020	1,781	1,607	1,370	1,220	1,442	451,711.78	Somerset
108	109	95	81	73	82	29,878.04	Sullivan
285	287	224	274	313	429	163,670.01	Susquehanna
183	181	152	123	162	237	71,867.70	Tioga
96	96	103	97	107	133	44,285.52	Union
630	445	462	513	527	732	275,394.99	Venango
174	124	99	93	149	245	87,455.73	Warren
2,109	1,899	1,579	1,334	1,443	1,987	582,852.21	Washington
249	201	159	161	198	319	113,674.79	Wayne
3,433	2,713	2,108	1,969	2,004	3,225	1,032,787.90	Westmoreland
116	123	151	168	191	167	60,021.51	Wyoming
938	710	721	737	842	1,198	360,902.29	York
						8,357.53	State Wide
159,792	147,778	140,149	134,598	138,062	169,991	$63,443,715.03	Total

TABLE II—AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING

COUNTY	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY
Adams	923	1,191	1,446	1,407	1,282	1,242	1,122
Allegheny	165,781	155,242	128,793	112,613	100,546	90,103	85,179
Armstrong	3,537	3,664	2,975	2,761	3,193	3,356	2,741
Beaver	5,968	6,274	6,109	6,431	6,242	5,549	4,970
Bedford	2,092	1,777	1,463	1,571	1,445	1,783	1,919
Berks	11,289	11,487	11,409	9,395	8,436	8,338	7,619
Blair	6,812	5,441	5,340	3,943	4,226	6,609	6,615
Bradford	807	867	958	900	905	858	842
Bucks	4,621	4,117	3,673	2,933	2,319	2,004	1,645
Butler	3,520	3,485	2,994	3,399	3,546	3,148	2,883
Cambria	13,610	12,224	11,696	10,990	10,377	12,296	15,108
Cameron	249	551	722	373	94	82	116
Carbon	2,295	1,939	1,890	2,406	2,614	1,778	1,542
Centre	2,822	2,616	2,192	2,041	1,804	1,667	1,464
Chester	4,547	5,449	5,578	4,556	3,136	2,491	2,158
Clarion	1,631	1,361	1,206	1,157	977	927	881
Clearfield	12,133	9,438	7,348	6,588	7,502	8,380	8,477
Clinton	1,777	1,467	1,265	956	810	916	903
Columbia	2,434	1,644	1,576	1,658	1,655	2,335	2,277
Crawford	4,932	4,812	4,914	4,687	4,667	4,037	3,615
Cumberland	2,512	2,836	2,991	2,480	1,859	1,906	1,573
Dauphin	8,253	8,159	7,891	7,692	7,369	6,539	5,872
Delaware	7,781	7,499	7,231	5,060	3,687	3,088	2,891
Elk	907	892	757	673	693	551	442
Erie	14,283	13,682	12,762	11,775	11,276	9,965	8,826
Fayette	13,811	14,575	13,010	14,769	16,493	14,438	13,703
Forest	404	446	482	460	331	252	213
Franklin	2,156	2,512	2,523	2,382	2,032	1,721	1,415
Fulton	396	354	454	516	532	395	372
Greene	1,836	1,980	2,088	2,052	2,324	1,891	1,689
Huntingdon	1,669	1,471	1,731	1,411	1,117	1,484	1,347
Indiana	5,504	3,999	3,630	3,766	3,799	4,978	5,766
Jefferson	2,622	2,012	1,730	1,902	3,215	2,596	2,447
Juniata	726	655	693	584	467	530	455
Lackawanna	28,952	28,633	28,084	30,151	32,198	30,874	29,115
Lancaster	8,288	8,811	8,546	6,891	6,058	5,577	4,890
Lawrence	5,938	5,789	5,161	6,496	6,487	5,628	3,921
Lebanon	1,501	1,609	1,422	1,423	1,678	1,959	1,532
Lehigh	12,557	13,675	14,562	14,408	13,387	11,254	10,258
Luzerne	35,030	35,163	32,889	41,088	46,886	48,224	51,297
Lycoming	5,385	5,359	5,061	4,365	3,913	3,789	3,550
McKean	2,082	2,260	2,051	1,952	1,815	1,354	1,131
Mercer	5,202	5,480	4,958	4,592	4,535	3,872	3,102
Mifflin	1,673	1,656	1,681	3,382	3,660	2,844	2,187
Monroe	1,950	1,989	2,024	1,798	1,408	996	851
Montgomery	6,337	7,272	6,596	4,738	3,455	2,755	2,227
Montour	1,223	698	530	649	580	473	544
Northampton	11,092	12,187	12,008	9,178	7,689	6,859	6,499
Northumberland	10,918	10,017	10,032	11,086	11,177	11,893	12,142
Perry	915	792	672	521	435	476	388
Philadelphia	218,908	200,663	197,974	176,920	171,117	168,287	167,074
Pike	564	812	838	598	278	132	115
Potter	1,303	1,335	1,333	1,156	822	536	468
Schuylkill	10,254	8,683	9,094	10,660	13,486	14,005	14,482
Snyder	1,200	1,140	897	785	806	892	957
Somerset	4,817	3,839	3,601	4,238	5,300	7,226	8,501
Sullivan	298	236	202	208	237	439	631
Susquehanna	3,196	2,884	2,657	2,722	2,052	1,591	1,501
Tioga	1,142	1,350	1,535	1,310	977	837	651
Union	716	745	775	740	633	492	459
Venango	4,494	4,119	3,636	3,329	3,206	2,799	2,614
Warren	1,183	1,576	1,648	1,616	1,391	909	872
Washington	7,978	7,493	7,147	7,094	7,361	7,275	6,963
Wayne	1,958	1,918	1,975	1,879	1,748	1,292	1,150
Westmoreland	16,560	15,074	12,925	12,079	11,921	13,000	12,822
Wyoming	735	679	722	731	688	552	520
York	6,212	6,523	6,082	5,280	4,441	3,911	3,544
Total	735,201	696,577	650,838	610,350	592,795	571,235	556,045

*Exclusive of work relief provided by the Federal Works Program.

DIRECT RELIEF DURING 1936, BY COUNTIES AND BY MONTHS*

AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER	1936 AVERAGE	COUNTY
873	649	486	381	464	956	Adams
79,710	74,993	73,036	70,972	72,169	100,761	Allegheny
2,173	1,860	1,310	1,183	2,726	2,623	Armstrong
4,817	3,816	3,151	3,042	3,378	4,979	Beaver
1,753	1,417	1,171	1,067	1,050	1,542	Bedford
6,635	5,412	4,875	5,310	5,213	7,952	Berks
5,338	3,492	3,652	3,217	3,182	4,822	Blair
908	953	891	1,014	1,231	928	Bradford
1,806	1,494	1,058	1,148	1,322	2,345	Bucks
2,412	1,626	1,517	1,626	1,871	2,669	Butler
15,121	12,495	10,350	8,691	8,509	11,789	Cambria
125	103	61	72	88	220	Cameron
1,647	1,423	1,255	1,079	1,037	1,742	Carbon
1,433	1,185	1,070	1,260	1,280	1,736	Centre
1,952	1,470	1,236	1,013	1,145	2,894	Chester
816	560	508	557	694	940	Clarion
7,235	5,469	4,929	4,981	4,582	7,255	Clearfield
888	860	874	830	1,006	1,046	Clinton
1,429	1,553	1,591	1,410	1,778	1,778	Columbia
3,041	2,074	1,730	1,775	2,099	3,532	Crawford
1,452	1,195	1,014	864	1,079	1,813	Cumberland
6,122	5,149	4,049	2,983	3,079	6,096	Dauphin
2,695	2,367	1,869	1,934	2,048	4,013	Delaware
394	294	282	279	336	542	Elk
7,597	5,774	5,478	5,160	6,158	9,395	Erie
12,297	10,634	9,413	8,025	7,767	12,411	Fayette
232	180	173	138	147	288	Forest
1,184	939	614	582	843	1,575	Franklin
330	286	217	246	249	362	Fulton
1,321	977	860	745	756	1,543	Greene
1,341	928	762	534	550	1,195	Huntingdon
5,818	5,514	4,526	3,872	3,804	4,581	Indiana
1,861	1,469	1,509	1,441	1,490	2,025	Jefferson
473	472	474	394	422	529	Juniata
24,842	21,591	18,725	17,453	16,944	25,630	Lackawanna
4,079	2,904	2,460	2,408	2,907	5,318	Lancaster
2,877	2,529	2,446	2,575	3,102	4,412	Lawrence
1,038	772	666	592	622	1,235	Lebanon
7,856	6,082	4,682	4,267	4,739	9,811	Lehigh
50,992	48,238	42,003	34,830	34,870	41,793	Luzerne
2,819	2,549	2,466	2,615	2,925	3,733	Lycoming
991	775	583	474	534	1,334	McKean
2,549	1,994	1,873	1,918	1,992	3,506	Mercer
1,494	1,030	1,016	976	1,067	1,889	Mifflin
828	722	856	905	1,132	1,288	Monroe
1,947	1,553	1,481	1,351	1,589	3,442	Montgomery
536	657	536	595	725	646	Montour
5,371	3,871	3,044	2,662	2,839	6,942	Northampton
9,359	8,136	7,898	7,980	6,928	9,797	Northumberland
334	312	296	261	302	475	Perry
161,326	157,408	154,455	151,548	154,665	173,362	Philadelphia
156	219	219	182	215	361	Pike
498	483	487	434	546	783	Potter
14,116	13,087	12,103	11,549	10,340	11,822	Schuylkill
856	906	890	897	973	933	Snyder
7,916	6,805	5,966	4,901	4,306	5,618	Somerset
477	484	375	303	280	348	Sullivan
1,135	1,149	872	1,033	1,140	1,828	Susquehanna
731	744	609	470	603	913	Tioga
368	346	362	344	372	529	Union
2,321	1,665	1,751	1,942	2,041	2,826	Venango
753	518	419	426	658	997	Warren
6,368	5,385	4,196	3,521	3,929	6,226	Washington
953	780	632	645	794	1,310	Wayne
10,830	8,664	6,841	6,360	6,225	11,108	Westmoreland
461	447	545	608	725	618	Wyoming
2,771	2,106	2,218	2,311	2,654	4,004	York
513,177	463,993	429,962	407,161	417,235	553,714	Total

TABLE III

NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING DIRECT RELIEF PLUS NUMBER OF RELIEF PERSONS DEPENDENT ON WORKS PROGRAM EMPLOYMENT, BY COUNTIES
DECEMBER 28, 1935 AND DECEMBER 26, 1936

County	DECEMBER 28, 1935		DECEMBER 26, 1936	
	No. of Persons	*Per Cent of Population*	*No. of Persons*	*Per Cent of Population*
Adams	2,673	7%	2,219	6%
Allegheny	249,307	18	197,635	14
Armstrong	12,707	16	8,834	11
Beaver	19,367	13	12,753	9
Bedford	8,096	22	6,301	17
Berks	24,592	11	19,158	8
Blair	22,548	16	16,827	12
Bradford	4,238	9	4,231	9
Bucks	7,696	8	7,761	8
Butler	11,128	14	7,989	10
Cambria	37,505	19	26,416	13
Cameron	318	6	694	13
Carbon	8,070	13	5,764	9
Centre	8,870	19	9,243	20
Chester	10,494	8	9,270	7
Clarion	5,612	16	4,330	13
Clearfield	25,879	30	24,621	28
Clinton	5,532	17	5,025	16
Columbia	8,946	18	7,873	16
Crawford	9,498	15	5,811	9
Cumberland	8,181	12	5,024	7
Dauphin	23,171	14	17,011	10
Delaware	20,805	7	16,088	6
Elk	3,940	12	3,323	10
Erie	30,064	17	22,246	13
Fayette	50,914	26	40,334	20
Forest	907	18	1,039	20
Franklin	7,282	11	5,338	8
Fulton	1,986	22	1,689	18
Greene	6,973	17	5,617	13
Huntingdon	7,724	20	4,475	12
Indiana	16,893	22	14,765	20
Jefferson	10,723	21	10,707	21
Juniata	2,853	20	2,087	15
Lackawanna	71,264	23	64,042	21
Lancaster	18,404	9	14,785	8
Lawrence	20,794	21	14,184	15
Lebanon	5,962	9	3,585	5
Lehigh	26,976	16	18,598	11
Luzerne	95,351	21	95,723	22
Lycoming	15,570	17	11,947	13
McKean	5,464	10	3,788	7
Mercer	16,777	17	10,545	11
Mifflin	6,080	15	4,764	12
Monroe	4,897	17	3,806	14
Montgomery	15,443	6	13,324	5
Montour	3,676	25	2,193	15
Northampton	23,538	14	16,900	10
Northumberland	31,816	25	28,311	22
Perry	3,196	15	2,174	10
Philadelphia	301,464	16	278,091	14
Pike	543	7	623	8
Potter	2,784	16	3,277	19
Schuylkill	45,437	19	45,766	19
Snyder	4,300	23	3,503	19
Somerset	17,539	22	15,585	19
Sullivan	1,083	14	1,091	15
Susquehanna	6,239	19	4,390	13
Tioga	3,655	12	2,937	9
Union	3,325	19	2,332	13
Venango	11,672	19	8,111	13
Warren	5,951	14	4,428	11
Washington	23,975	12	17,614	9
Wayne	3,399	12	2,821	10
Westmoreland	44,437	15	31,084	11
Wyoming	2,604	17	2,562	17
York	15,044	9	13,286	8
Total	1,534,151	16	1,278,668	13